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dian agreement as will also the high protection manufacturers.

Legislature Will Give Hearing Monday Afternoon.

There were further Canadian reciprocity suggestions in the lower branch of the state legislature yesterday afternoon. Representative Cushing of Boston introduced resolutions, which were referred to the rules committee for admission, indorsing President Taft's programme and commending the bill submitted to congress.

The resolutions express the opinion of the legislators of Massachusetts "that reciprocity with Canada substantially in accordance with the bill introduced by Hon. Samuel W. McCall and now pending in the senate and in the house of representatives should be at once enacted into law."

Representative Crane of Cambridge offered another proposition in the shape of an order directing the legislative committee on federal relations to investigate "the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, with the object of ascertaining the sentiment of Massachusetts, and to report its findings and recommendations not later than February 5, 1911."

This order was also referred to the committee on rules.

At a meeting of the joint rules committee after adjournment of the branches it was voted that the committee give a hearing on the Crane order in room 240 on Monday next at 3 p. m.

The house committee on rules voted to hear the Cushing resolution on the same afternoon after the joint committee had concluded its hearing.

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THREE ARRIVALS AT T WHARF.

SCH. MORNING STAR WAS THREE DAYS MAKING PASSAGE FROM GEORGES.

Only three arrivals are reported arriving at Boston today with small fares of fresh fish.

They all report the storm one of the worst experienced this winter, and when off Thatcher's Island, the schs. Robert and Arthur and Morning Star lost jumbo boom and sail.

The market today has advanced from that of yesterday, owing to an insufficient supply of fish which the trade demand. It was expected that the arrivals today would be small, as the heavy gale of yesterday would not permit the off-shore vessels to arrive and the shore boats was unable to go out.

The outlook for the next few days is not good for a heavy supply of fish, for the rough weather the past few days would prevent those on the ground from fishing.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. Robert and Arthur, 40,000 haddock, 5000 cod.
Sch. Morning Star, 50,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 1000 pollock.
Sch. Hattie F. Knowlton, 700 haddock, 300 cod, 400 pollock.
Haddock, \$2.50 per cwt.; large cod, \$6; market cod, \$4.

WERE THREE WEEKS ON TRIP.

Crew of Sch. Kineo Shared From \$82 to \$150 on Halibut Voyage.

Capt. Nathaniel Greenleaf of sch. Kineo, who arrived at Portland Saturday from a halibut trip, made a fine stock of \$2350, the average share for the crew being \$82, while some of them who had handline fish shared high as \$150.

Capt. Greenleaf, who is the oldest fresh halibut skipper in the business, has commenced the new year very auspiciously for he was absent but three weeks on his present trip, so that the voyage is a remarkably good one. As a halibut catcher, Capt. Greenleaf has a most enviable record for making big trips and has to his credit many of the largest stocks ever made in this fishing.

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Lobsters From Nova Scotia.

The steamer Boston, from Yarmouth, N. S., on her last trip to Boston had among her cargo 1035 crates of live lobsters which sold at \$26 for large and \$16 for small, per crate.

Halibut at Portland.

Sch. Senator, Capt. Adelbert Nickerson, arrived at Portland yesterday with 25,000 pounds of fresh halibut, which sold for 15 and 13 cents per pound for white and gray.

Halibut Stock and Share.

The fare of fresh halibut landed from sch. Mooween, Capt. Daniel McDonald, realized a stock of \$4000, the crew sharing \$103 each for their three weeks work.

Took Herring to Boston.

Sch. Monarch sailed for Boston today where her cargo of frozen herring which she brought from Newfoundland will be disposed of.

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BAY OF ISLANDS HERRING CARGO.

THE ONLY FISHING ARRIVAL IN THE WATER FRONT THIS MORNING.

There are no ground fish at this port today, and the only fishing arrival is sch. Judique from Bay of Islands, N. F., with a full cargo of 1000 barrels of salt herring and 300 barrels of frozen herring. This is one of the best and largest fares received at this port this winter from Newfoundland, and reflects much credit upon Capt. McLean, her energetic master.

The shore craft operating off here did not venture out yesterday, owing to the heavy gale which prevailed.

While the weather is more moderate the wind is still too strong for this mosquito fleet to venture out, so that the accessory to the local fish receipts will not be augmented for some days.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:
Sch. Judique, Bay of Islands, 1000 lbs. salt herring, 300 bbls. frozen herring.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Stiletto, haddocking.
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, shore.
Sch. Monarch, Boston, to discharge cargo of frozen herring.

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Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut 14 3-4 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

Georges handline salt cod, \$5.55 for large and \$5.50 for medium.

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The lobster fishermen of Maine caught this last year, 19,936,452 lobsters, which is 2,000,000 more than were caught the preceding year. The price received for these lobsters was just a little over 10 cents apiece. The price paid for them, well, just try to remember what you paid for the last one you bought, or the last piece of lobster you had in a restaurant.

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SEVEN ARRIVALS AT BOSTON.

PRICES TAKE UPWARD TURN AS RESULT OF LIGHT RECEIPTS.

The arrivals at Boston today comprise seven vessels and with exception of one all are from off-shore and bring fairly good trips.

Schs. Romance and Onato lead with 55,000 and 43,000 pounds of haddock, and cod respectively. Sch. Pontiac, Capt. Enos Nickerson, who has been making such a phenomenal record, is also in with 15,000 pounds and the steam trawler Ripple made her appearance after an absence of six days, with a good fare of 45,000 pounds of haddock.

The market is strong for all kinds of fresh fish have advanced this week, owing to the limited number of arrivals whose fares are far from being sufficient to supply demand.

Haddock is quoted at high water mark, and is bringing three to seven cents in cargo lots, while cod is selling at five to six cents.

It looks now as if there would be a great scarcity of fresh fish the next few days for the heavy gale that has prevailed the last week, prevented the vessels out from fishing.

Then it should be remembered that the weather has been such and which is still prevailing that the shore fishermen have been unable to get out, so that fish from that source will not be in evidence the next few days. Better results, however, should be in order next week for the vessels doubtless will return whether they have fares or not.

Boston Arrivals.

The fares and prices in detail are:
Sch. Pontiac, 4000 haddock, 3000 cod, 6000 hake.
Sch. Motor, 2000 haddock, 2100 cod.
Sch. Romance, 35,000 haddock, 20,000 cod.
Sch. Mary B. Greer, 37,000 haddock, 1900 cod, 1000 pollock.
Steamer Ripple, 45,000 haddock, 500 cod, 3000 pollock.
Sch. Onato, 39,000 haddock, 4000 cod.
Sch. Monarch, 150,000 frozen herring.
Haddock, \$3 to \$7 per cwt.; large cod, \$5.50 to \$6; market cod, \$3 to \$4; hake, \$3; pollock, \$3 to \$3.50; cusk, \$1.75 to \$3.25.

Nova Scotia Life Saving Stations.

Through the energetic work of S. W. W. Pickup, M. P., for Annapolis, N. S., two life saving stations within the very near future are to be established in Digby Gut. Since the department was organized a few years ago, Mr. Pickup has fought hard for this, claiming that owing to heavy seas and dense fogs the Gut at times is dangerous for navigation. Commander Henry Thompson, of the department of marine and fisheries, Ottawa, dominion inspector of life saving stations, who arrived in the city yesterday, said that the department was at present making arrangements to establish two stations in the Gut, one at Victoria Beach and the other at Parker's Island. As a matter of fact a lifeboat would be sent immediately to Victoria Beach, which was probably the more dangerous spot of the two.

High Price of Fish Due to Scarcity.

Fanatics, who from time to time fire off a tirade of abuse about the high cost of living being due to the storing of foodstuffs ought to get a peep into the refrigerating plants, supposed to be the strongholds of the fish dealers. They would be surprised. Fish is very high in Chicago. Why? Because the fish cold storage plants are empty, while prices of green fish make it almost prohibitive except for the wealthy. Almost the same condition prevails here. The few pounds that may be there will be exhausted weeks before Lent ends. The salvation of fish eaters will be the fact that weather conditions will be better than at this time and fishermen may be able to make catches.

Another New Fishing Schooner for Digby.

Digby, N. S., will have another up-to-date fishing schooner added to her already modern fleet. Capt. Joseph Snow, owner of sch. Loren B. Snow, has given an order to Mr. McGill, Shelburne's well known builder, for a 95-ton schooner from the latest designed model, to be completed by October 1, furnished with all modern fittings and rigged in the most up-to-date manner possible at the time of her completion.

Feb. 1.

ALL EYES ARE ON GLOUCESTER.

Fight Here Against Free Fish Attracting Attention of the Country.

Comment Upon Our Situation Is Varied and Interesting.

The eyes of the country seem to be upon Gloucester at the present time, due to the fact that there is the stormiest opposition to the reciprocity treaty which has recently been sent to congress by President Taft, and which is hailed by many as a sure indication of lower prices in the future upon the foodstuffs of the country. The comment upon the Gloucester situation is varied and interesting. Some of it we have collected for the edification of our readers and it follows:

Somebody Must Sacrifice.

This section of country seems to have received no special favors. Our consumers will share in the general reduction of prices because of the free admission of food products. But, while no special industry is largely helped, one is greatly damaged. This is the fishing interest of Gloucester, and the seriousness of the situation there no one will deny. Free fish has been demanded by the Canadian and Newfoundland interests for some time; this was provided in the treaty of 1854, and at that time was of no special damage to our fishing interests. The situation has altered substantially since then, however, largely because of the great growth of the manufacturing and wealth of New England as compared with the maritime provinces of Canada and Newfoundland. For example, the cost of building a fishing schooner in Nova Scotia today is about \$6000, while a schooner of exactly the same model built in the United States would cost \$15,000. That is the greatest element in the difference in the cost of fishing in the two countries. The present duty on salt fish does not nearly cover the difference in the cost of production, but, as Congressman Gardner says, is just sufficient to enable Gloucester to do business with profit.

It is argued at Gloucester that what will happen is this: The trade which at present occupies Gloucester will move over to Nova Scotia (probably Lunenburg) or to Newfoundland. Shipments of cured fish which have hitherto gone over American and New England railroads will be sent over the Canadian Pacific; especially as that railroad is allowed to rebate. The Porto Rican market will be supplied from Halifax. What salt fish is wanted for New England locally will still be brought into Massachusetts ports. This will not, however, be enough to maintain a town the size of Gloucester. This news explains what Gloucester had been unable to understand before—why Lunenburg should suddenly start to build 30 new schooners. It has practically been admitted by Lunenburg people that they had received intimations that it would pay them to build these vessels.

On the other hand, there are a great many who do not sympathize with Gloucester, because of the undoubted existence of what appears to be a fish trust, either in Gloucester or in Boston. There is no doubt that the price of fish is less in New York than it is in Boston, and that the steamships that sail from New York pay less for their fish than those that sail from Boston. Who is responsible for this agreement—which seems to be as complete a combine as any the packers have inaugurated—we do not know, but there ought to be a thorough examination of this trust before too much sympathy is given to Gloucester on account of its plight. The fish consumers are, after all, the people to be considered first. Yet the basic facts of the decline of Gloucester made necessary by the passage of this measure seem to be conceded. If the New England senators, because of the menace to the fish, dairy and vegetable interests of this section, unite in opposition to the new measure, it will constitute an aggressive opposition which will be difficult to override.

As a matter of fact, this is really another tariff bill and another tariff discussion will be under way. The fight will be bound to be strong, and it is wholly improbable that the measure

quite another matter, and Gloucester is a unit against that.

In other sections of the country where local interests are affected, similar bitter opposition may be expected. And so we come face to face with the real difficulty of securing freer trade with our northern neighbor. As a whole, the country needs it and wants it. The greatest good of the greatest number would be served by it. We have free trade over the immense expanse of our own territory, and our unparalleled general development and prosperity would be impossible without it. Sometimes local interests are injured by the free trade within our own borders. Industries are shifted by natural causes from one locality to another. But, as a whole, the welfare of our 90,000,000 of people is promoted and indeed dependent upon their unrestricted commercial intercourse with each other.

On the same basis free trade with the great Canadian Provinces to the north of us, separated for thousands of miles only by an imaginary line, would enormously accelerate our mutual interests. New England particularly would be benefited in many ways, because we need to draw on Canadian natural resources for the raw material of our factories and require the Canadian market for the product of our factories. We need them particularly because the operations of free trade

can pass during the present session of congress. If an extra session is asked to consider this measure, it would seem at first that it would stand a better show of passing there because of the generally friendly attitude toward reciprocity and the lowering of tariff on the part of the new Democratic representatives and senators. But no truer word was ever spoken than the much derided dictum of General Hancock during the campaign of 1880—"the tariff is a local issue"; and these Democratic congressmen and senators are likely to follow the wishes of their constituents rather than their platform pledges in considering this matter. So far as New England is concerned, it can prosper best by securing cheap products, and even if its industries are not helped, it should take a broad view of the subject. Concessions must be made for the benefit of the whole country. Removing trade barriers increases trade in almost all directions. The nearer these two countries come together in trade agreements, the better for all concerned. Unless it can be shown conclusively after a thorough study of the measure that its benefits are to the people much less than its damage to our industries, it ought in the interest of freer trade and the ultimate consumer to be passed.—Boston Transcript.

The Doom of Gloucester.

While many other cities in this country are rejoicing over the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada, because it contains so many clauses abolishing the duties on food products, Gloucester is in mourning. It looks upon the proposed treaty as an announcement of its doom as a city.

In that proposed treaty provision is made for the free entry into this country of all kinds of fish, fresh or salted, packed, canned, boneless or sun-cured.

That particular section will be looked upon with pleasure by all of us who do not live in a fishing city as it will appeal to that deep human feeling called selfishness. What care we about Gloucester or the fishermen of Gloucester, the tradesmen of Gloucester, the thousands of men, women and children in the famous old port who are dependent upon the fishing industry?

And what did Gloucester people care about us as they read the false stories about how cheap they could get cotton and woolen goods if the tariff were only slashed?

That's the attitude selfishness dictates, the narrow, purblind attitude.

But view it in another light. Suppose in a few months that congress is asked to pass a tariff bill which would spell the doom of Lawrence, Lowell, Fall River, New Bedford and other Massachusetts cities dependent upon the manufacturing industry.

How would we like it then when we realized that our fellow Americans in cities not engaged in manufacturing were pleased at the prospect of getting cotton and woolen goods a cent or two cheaper on the dollar's worth even though the manufacturing cities of New England were ruined?

Would we like it? Would we think that they were displaying a broad-minded and patriotic attitude towards us?

The fact is in spite of our vast expanse of territory, or continent-broad empire, we are a narrow and selfish people in many respects. We cry because we can't eat a cake and have it like the veriest spoiled child.

We would like to buy cheap and sell dear. In other words we want protection for what we have to sell and we want free trade in what our fellow Americans have to sell.

It is impossible for a united nation to do that however, and the bitter truth as it is brought home to Gloucester may have its benefits for other Massachusetts cities if it brings their citizens to a realizing sense of the need of all American cities and all sections of the United States being ready to treat each other fairly in this matter of protection.—Lawrence Telegram.

Look to Something Besides Fish.

In the first place the most insistent and loudest protest comes from Gloucester. Two points are well worth consideration in connection with this fear by Gloucester that her fishing industries will be destroyed and therefore the prosperity of the city be ruined. It comes from one who is familiar with local conditions that the fishing interest is so strongly in control of the local affairs that other enterprises have been held back so as to check materially the development of the city. Diversity of manufacturing has been frowned upon and the capital of the city has been put into fishing. The other pertinent consideration is this, that during the reciprocity period the city increased 70% in population, against an increase of about 40% in the next preceding similar time, while for the last 15 years the city has actually lost about 4000 in population, having now about 24,000. That seems to dispose thoroughly of the argument that the present system promotes the prosperity of the city.

But the question is not to be settled at all on the fate of Gloucester, even if Congressman Gardner and Senator Lodge, forgetting all other parts of the state and country, act as if Gloucester were the only place on the face of the earth. Nor is it sufficient to consider only the narrow strip along the Canada line. If the large mass of the people of Massachusetts gain material-

ly by the introduction of fish free, and they number well over 3,000,000 against 24,000 in Gloucester, why should the smaller number outweigh the welfare of the larger? There is no doubt that other kinds of business can prosper in Gloucester. If an industry has been built up by what amounts practically support from the people, when the business cannot stand on its own footing, then, of course, if the popular tribute is cut off, there must be a readjustment. It is nothing whatever against reciprocity that it will force some readjustments. That is the precise purpose it has been negotiated for and the constant demand for the removal of unjust conditions has forced our government to act. The people who get the benefit of the injustice must expect to suffer till they can adjust themselves to the new conditions.—Fitchburg Sentinel.

May Be Unduly Apprehensive.

Gloucester expresses its opinion of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada by displaying the Stars and Stripes at half-mast union down—a treatment which will be regarded as an indignity to the flag or as a proper exhibition of a praiseworthy sentiment according as personal predilections sway to one side or the other. The probability is that Gloucester is unduly apprehensive of danger. An exchange points out that that same entry, "fish of all kinds," was in the free list of the Canadian reciprocity treaty of 1855 and the treaty lasted down to 1866. During that period of "ruin" to Gloucester's chief industry, or from 1855 to 1870, the city increased over 70% in population, against only about 40% in the previous 15 years, whereas, under 15 years of so-called protection to the fish

industry, Gloucester has declined in population from 28,211 in 1895 to 24,398 at the present time. That protection is fully responsible for the decline does not seem so certain to us. Other influences are always operating, and will continue to operate. Naturally, the Gloucester people are up in arms, and a vigorous contest against the agreement has already commenced. However, few things are as bad as they look in advance, and if the agreement is ratified, of which much doubt exists, Gloucester will probably discover that most of her fears were in vain.

On the whole, the bargain seems to be fair, in a large way, for both countries. Doubtless, as in the case of the Gloucester fishermen, the representatives of specific industries will object in more than one instance to the way in which they are treated, and it is likewise possible that there will be criticism of certain exclusions. Nevertheless, as nearly as we can see, the agreement is broadly conceived and admirably framed. President Taft's message is clear and convincing, giving good reasons why the agreement should be ratified by the congress of the United States.—New Bedford Standard.

Must Be Studied With Care.

The reciprocity treaty reported to the House by President Taft has been received with varied emotions. The President takes a broad view that includes the whole country, satisfied that the result of the trade agreement will be generally beneficial. With him it has been a case of give and take, in which both Canada and the United States have gained something. He apparently is satisfied with the assumption that where the admission of free goods may prove ruinous to a home industry in one section, another part of the country will be the gainer, and the United States as a whole will suffer no loss. But what about those who are affected by the loss? Take Gloucester, for instance. The people of Cape Ann believe that their fishery interests will be entirely ruined, and that means suffering for a large body of men and women who have depended upon it for a livelihood. The owners of fishing vessels, the shippers, packers, producers, sailmakers, outfitters and fishermen, nearly the entire community, would be thrown out of employment, with a small opportunity for readjustment. This naturally puts them on the defensive, and opposition to the treaty may be expected. They will be re-enforced by the fishery interests of the northwest. The difficulty of producing a practical reciprocal agreement is apparent at once, and how to adjust matters so that it will be mutually satisfactory will tax the wisdom of the President, who appears to be the sponsor of the new arrangement. In all past agreements with Canada and on the fishery question, the statesmen of the Dominion have proved superior to our own in the field of diplomacy, and there is ground for suspicion that the present case is not an exception. The agreement must be studied with care before a final judgment upon it can be formed.—Lynn Item.

Suggests Giving It a Trial.

Gloucester went into mourning yesterday on account of the free fish provision of President Taft's reciprocity agreement with Canada. They called it the city's "black Friday," and all the fishing vessels in the harbor floated the country's flag at half-mast. The fish-packing concerns of Gloucester consist of two classes—those which send out vessels and cure and pack their own fish, and those which buy the fish which they cure. The former

were opposed even to free "green fish" or fish salted aboard ship for temporary preservation; the latter favored free "green fish" which would be free raw material to them, but opposed putting cured fish on the free list. The proposed agreement puts both the green and the cured fish on the free list, and so there is wailing in both camps. One or two voices in interest, however, are raised on behalf of a more hopeful view of the situation under free fish. Col. Charles F. Wonson of the Gloucester Salt Fish Company in particular calls for a suspension of judgment. He declares that he is not so sure but what the arrangement may even prove a good thing for the industry there. He is willing to give it a trial. This view is likely to become more general as Gloucester people come to realize that under tariff protection to the fish industry the city has been losing population in the past 15 years.—Springfield Republican.

FISHERIES AGREEMENT COMMENT.

More Expressions as to the Result of Removal of Duty.

Universal Opinion That Injury to Gloucester Would Result.

Opinions still continue to be expressed regarding the effect of the proposed reciprocity agreement admitting Canadian fish free of duty into the United States, and even the fish commission men who will be the largest gainers by the proposed arrangement generally admit that the passage of the legislation will be a serious blow to the Gloucester fishing interests.

Among the many interviews which have appeared in the press are the following:

Capt. W. H. Thomas Says Free Fish Would Wipe Out Atlantic Fleet.

President William H. Thomas of the Fishing Masters' Association of Boston speaking of the proposed agreement, said that a reciprocity treaty with Canada, placing fish on the free list would not only ruin the Gloucester fishing industry, but that of Boston and the entire Atlantic coast as well. "Free fish practically means," he said "the putting out of employment of 20,000 men in this state alone, and twice that number of men in Maine, and as many more all along the Atlantic coast from Georgia southward.

"It is a fallacy to believe that fish will be any cheaper to the consumer. Why should I sell fish any cheaper even if it costs me less, provided I am able to keep the price up?"

"At best it will mean a hopeless competition for the United States fishermen. The Canadians are able to employ steam trawlers which we cannot buy without a heavy import tax. They will be able to get their fish down here by freight, just as fresh as we have brought it here by boat and, perhaps at first, at cheaper rates to the wholesaler.

"It will wipe T wharf and Long wharf out of existence. The majority of the men now coming in there with their boats are Nova Scotians and other foreigners. They will simply transfer their labor to Canadian waters and land their boats there. We'll get our fish by freight.

"Why, today the cost of catching fish is \$3 a hundred pounds. I fail to see where there has been an increase in the cost of living by the arbitrary raising of the price of this class of food as has been done with other food-stuffs by the trust barons. I have been engaged in the fishing business 40 years and have yet to see a fishing captain able to retire with a competence."

Believes Fish Business Entitled to Same Protection as Other Industries.

Though his business will probably be benefited than otherwise by the change, B. S. Snow of the firm of B. S. Snow & Company, dealers in salted and canned fish at T wharf, said he was very sorry to see Gloucester hurt, as would be the case.

"I am inclined to think, too, that as long as other industries are being given protection, the fish business is just as much entitled to it," he declared.

T Wharf Dealer Believes Fish Reciprocity Detrimental to New England.

M. F. Blanchard, president of the T wharf corporation, and one of the prominent fresh fish wholesalers, said that he thought the proposed reciprocity as far as it related to fish would be detrimental to Boston and New England. The immediate consequences would not fall directly upon the Boston wholesale dealers, who have little to fear from it. The fish they handle comes for the most part from nearby fishing grounds, and the only real injury that might come would be from the returning of the fishermen, whose homes are in the provinces, to

their own country, leaving vessels short of crews.

But in any community, said Mr. Blanchard, what is an injury to any staple business is an injury to every business. The injury Gloucester interests would sustain would be felt in every business of New England. He said that labor in the provinces was cheaper paid than here, and the hours of labor were longer, and that it would be hard, if not impossible, for Gloucester to compete at the prices paid there for labor with the provinces, which could produce cured fish for the American market and land it here for less than Gloucester dealers can produce it.

He added that the recent elections show that the people want reciprocity, and that it would be well to try it and see what would be the outcome. Mr. Blanchard frankly said that he was personally in favor of a tariff, and opposed to free trade, but as the people seemed to want a change it was only right that they should have it.

Commission Merchant Says Free Fish Would Benefit Trade.

Leonard A. Treat, Boston, fish dealer, says:

"It will not only benefit the fish trade in Boston but everywhere. It is a good thing for everybody, the fishermen, the dealers and the consumers. The idea that the price of fish will go way down is wrong. There will be a relative drop, it is true, but the business will be greatly increased.

"It is only necessary to point back to the years between 1872 and 1884, when we had reciprocity before. Never before in the history of the country was the fish trade so prosperous, either in the United States or Canada. The great bulk of the salt fish produced in this country is consumed in the warm countries. At present in this country we are prohibited from shipping goods to these warm countries because of the enormous duties.

"Now I believe that as truly as the price of wool is made in London, the price of wheat in Liverpool, under reciprocity the price of salt fish will be made in Boston or in New York."

Governor Foss Says Admission of Free Fish One of Best Parts of Treaty.

Governor Foss enthusiastically indorses that schedule of the reciprocity treaty with Canada which provides for free fish, despite the opposition from the Gloucester fishing interests.

"The admission of fish free from Canada is one of the best parts of the treaty," said the governor last night. "It will not hurt the fishing industry in Gloucester or elsewhere on our coast. The supply has not been sufficient to meet the demand for some years now, and this is one of the reasons why it has been necessary to purchase so much fish from Canada.

"We need the raw material, I have said repeatedly. I say now we need the fish, and that getting it won't hurt our industry. Under reciprocity many years ago there were over 400 sail going out of Gloucester every year manned by American sailors.

"The industry has fallen off badly within recent years, and the whole business in Gloucester is controlled by three or four firms. I am told that there is not more than 125 sail going out of Gloucester during the year under the present conditions. They need fresh or raw fish in Gloucester for salting purposes."

Provincetown People Believe Change Would Hurt Salt Fish Business.

The people of Provincetown are not as yet taking a great interest in the discussion of the reciprocity treaty. This is largely due to the fact that

there is but one man here engaged in the salt fish business.

Some people here believe that, owing to the low price at which vessels can be built in Canada, together with the difference in wages, great injury to those engaged in a strictly salt fish business would result should this treaty be ratified.

To the so-called fresh fishermen—those who make their trips in from two or three days to two weeks—it might make some difference in the price secured for their product. They have the finest fishing vessels in the world. Their catch is sold for immediate consumption. They would find it hard to compete with the cheap fish sent in from the provinces, they believe.

A large interest of business men here centers in three cold storage plants. These are paying good dividends. A large part of their business is selling frozen bait which would probably not be affected much. The remainder of their product is distributed to all parts of the country as food fish. The reciprocity agreement would, it is thought, diminish in the profits of these concerns.

Portland Fish Dealers in Favor of Reciprocity.

The fish interest of Portland is strongly in favor of reciprocity with Canada and there is a general feeling among the dealers that it would vastly increase the fish business of this port and would give Portland a large slice of the trade of Montreal and other points in the dominion. Ex-Mayor C. N. Trefethen of South Portland, the head of a Portland firm and interested in cold storage plants here and elsewhere is confident, he said today, that the proposed arrangement would benefit the fishing interest not only here but along the entire Atlantic coast. He thinks reciprocity with Canada will bring back the once great salt fish trade.

Sec. M. C. Rich of the Portland board of trade said: "We cannot have reciprocity without the giving up here and there something by some special interest, but I do not believe that Maine farmers or lumbermen would suffer and the fish business would be very greatly benefited. Portland prospered to a greater degree under the old reciprocal arrangement with Canada than during any other period in our history."

President Charles F. Flagg of the Portland board of trade said: "I feel that we should refrain from any criticism of details while this great problem of reciprocity is being worked out." He is confident the proposed agreement would as a whole help the business and the commerce of this port.

Joseph W. Lord, a Portland dealer in salt fish, said that reciprocity would mean a very marked addition to the salt fish business of Maine and especially of Portland.

Ex-Mayor James P. Baxter is of the opinion that while some interests may be unfavorably affected for a time, in the end reciprocity with Canada will be a good thing for the United States.

"Reciprocity with Canada will mean that Portland will become a great fish port, and I should think that the people of Gloucester should realize that reciprocity is their only salvation. The voice of the country is for reciprocity, and Gloucester should not think of sacrificing business in order to keep a few old vessels in the fish business," was the sentiment expressed by one of the largest salt fish dealers in Portland.

Another Portland dealer said: "If we have reciprocity with Canada, it will mean that more Canadian fish will be shipped here from Canada, and more fish will be shipped from here to Canadian cities. There will be an increased market for our fresh fish. At present we send quite a large amount of fresh fish to Canada. The lobster business in Portland will be greatly benefited."

A Portland salt fish dealer declared that "if it had not been for Newfoundland, we would not be able to continue our business, as we cannot obtain fresh fish here."

The Portland Express-Advertiser of Saturday says:

"In an interview with the Express-Advertiser in regard to the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States, Joseph W. Lord of Lord Bros., the largest salt fish dealers in this section of the state, stated that to his mind the opposition to the movement at Gloucester was caused by certain vessel owners who owned old hulls.

The Globe (Liberal) says:

"The feature that stands out prominently in a consideration of the general fiscal policy underlying the reductions is that there are no treaty entanglements. Each nation retains absolute control of its own tariff. The next point of importance is that there is no entanglement in regard to the British preference.

The Mail and Empire (Conservative) says: "Mr. Taft's explanations are of a character to make us pause. When the terms that have been reached are examined the unfavorable impression made by the president is strengthened, for it becomes clear that we are making very considerable concessions in order to induce the United States to remove its duties upon our raw material and thus to secure the advantages of which the president speaks. The bargain, President Taft points out, is conducive to the interests of the United States in that it gives that country access to our natural resources and a larger market in the Dominion.

Free Fish the Master Stroke of the Negotiations.

The Halifax Chronicle, one of the leading government organs in Canada, says editorially:

"Another master stroke of policy in the conclusion of a broad reciprocal agreement with the United States, under which for the first time in half a century the markets of the great neighboring republic will be opened to the farmers, the fishermen, the lumbermen, the quarrymen, the orchardists, the horticulturists and the producers of Canada generally, not merely on fair and equitable terms, but, in most cases, on the most favorable terms possible.

"What this means to the agricultural and fishing interests in particular cannot be overestimated.

"To us in the Maritime Provinces the reciprocity agreement opens a new door of hope. The free entry for the products of the farm, the orchard and the forest is in itself a great thing, but transcending all is the master stroke of the reciprocity bargain, the free admission of fish of all kinds into the American markets. This concession gained without any abandonment of national rights or any reciprocal concession of fishing privileges to Americans in Canadian waters, is of the highest importance. Never before since Nova Scotia entered the Confederation has such an opportunity presented itself to the fishing interests of this Province. The opening of the markets of the United States and Porto Rico, will inevitably lead to a great development of our fishing industry, it will put hundreds of thousands of dollars annually into the pockets of the fishermen of Nova Scotia, it will encourage the shipbuilding industry all along the shore, and it ought to be influential in inducing many expatriated Nova Scotians to return to the home country. It means the beginning of a new and greater prosperity for the men who man the fishing fleets of Nova Scotia."

Free Fish Would Revolutionize Nova Scotia Fisheries.

The Chronicle further says:

"The more the remarkable reciprocity agreement which Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson have brought back from Washington is studied, the more valuable does it appear to Canada as a whole and to Nova Scotia in particular. Everyone must recognize how advantageous it would be for Canada to gain an enlarged market for her natural products, more particularly the products of the farm and such-like."

"With respect to the great concession for Nova Scotia which Mr. Fielding has been able to secure from the United States government, namely, the opening of the American market to fish of all kinds, it goes without saying that this will be welcomed in all the great fishing centres of the Province. As our Lunenburg correspondent points out, it will revolutionize the fishing trade; it will mean the disposal of the catch at higher prices and consequently better profits, and the operation of a larger fleet of bank and shore fishermen. It will

greatly stimulate the shipbuilding industry and, especially in connection with the shore fishing, will place the fishermen, particularly of the Western Shore of Nova Scotia, in practical control of the New England market for fresh fish. No trade arrangement could be framed which could possibly be of greater advantage to the great fishing population of Nova Scotia than the agreement which Mr. Fielding has just concluded. It may well mark the beginning of a new era in the fishing industry of this Province.

"On the whole, the agreement, we believe, is a magnificent one for Nova Scotia. All our great natural industries will benefit in large measure under the change, and no interest which is vital to the Province has been materially affected. Our two great industries, coal and steel, have been left practically untouched. The reduction of the duty on coal, namely, eight cents a ton, is so slight that it cannot possibly affect the success of the industry. There seems to be no fear that the coal industry of Nova Scotia will not be able to hold its own in the St. Lawrence against the competition of American producers under a 45 cent tariff. Indeed, there are some people who have strong convictions that the coal industry would not have passed out of existence even if the tariff barriers had been wholly removed."

Halifax Herald Questions Value of Free Fish to Canada.

The Halifax Herald says editorially: "As to the proposed reduction of duties on both sides of the international boundary, there is considerable room for doubt whether the Canadian people will be able to see much advantage for Canada in the proposed changes."

"Mr. Lord stated that he did not want his statement of yesterday to be misinterpreted. 'When I said 'old hulls,' I referred to many of the old type of vessels," said Mr. Lord. "I did not mean the modern Gloucester fleet, by any means, as we all know that the modern vessels there are perfectly competent to operate successfully and compete with free entry fish. No vessels in the fishing industry anywhere, as is well known, can excel the modern fishing vessels of Gloucester."

"The vessels I did refer to are not the modern type and it is impossible for them to compete with free fish, as they fully understand that they are not in the same class with the more modern style of vessels."

The Tempest Has Broken.

At last the reciprocity proposals are before our own Congress and the Canadian Parliament, and the tempest has broken! Free fish has stirred up Gloucester, where the flags fly at half-mast, and committees are planning an organized campaign against the treaty. Congressman Gardner professes to be mad clear through. He had better be! President Taft smiles, and is calm. As head of the whole people his must be the broad point of view; as a statesman and thinker, he knows that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. The artificially enhanced cost of living must be corrected. If reciprocity will help in this direction, it will be the part of good citizenship to acquiesce. It is a question, after all, not for the classes, but for the masses.—New York Fishing Gazette.

Canadian Papers Differ Over Reciprocity Question.

Editorials in the Toronto papers show a wide divergence of opinion as to the Canadian-American reciprocity

Of these changes, that regarding 'free fish' seems by far the most promising.

"Whether that item will receive the approval of Congress seems very doubtful."

"But supposing that item to be 'realized' by Congress, how will it work out?"

"That is a question for experts and experience to answer, and perhaps experience alone can decide."

"Under it the American fisherman would not only secure free entry to the Canadian markets, but would probably also, in practice, either through a formal sale or without it, secure the transshipment of his 'catch' through Canadian territory to the United States markets—a privilege which he has long sought in order to save the fishermen's time."

"This, coupled with the reported fishery agreement, allowing Americans to take fish to within 1000 yards of

the Canadian shores, may seem like a pretty complete delivery of the Canadian fisheries and markets to the exploitation of American fishermen."

"However, this 'free fish' proposal seems the most promising change, and it may work out satisfactorily."

Some Halifax Opinions.

Arthur Boutlier, the president of the Halifax Cold Storage Company, when seen this morning stated that he would rather not say anything at present in reference to how the agreement would affect his business, but thought it would be beneficial to the consumer at large.

Sydney Smith, of N. & M. Smith, was also interviewed, but he declined to give his opinion as to the effect of the agreement on the ground that he would have to give it some careful attention.

H. H. Banks, of Banks & Williams, commission merchants, and who is interested in the Cape Breton fisheries, stated that it would greatly benefit the Cape Breton fishery business, but from his casual reading of the announcements already made he thought it might affect the local consumer of potatoes, butter, eggs, etc., by stiffening the prices.

W. S. Davidson, of Campbell & Co., was of the opinion that lines of steamships between Halifax and United States' ports would benefit by the increased freight.

Alderman I. B. Shaffner, of I. B. Shaffner & Co., flour and commission merchants, had not as yet carefully studied the question and therefore did not care to give an interview so early. There was no doubt, he said, the agreement in some lines would be greatly beneficial, yet in others it might be detrimental.

Several other citizens, spoken to on the subject wished for more facts and more time to study the subject before giving their opinions.

Newfoundland Pleased With Outlook for Reciprocity.

A St. John's, N. F., dispatch says: "Newfoundland, although not directly affected, is much pleased at the outlook for reciprocity between the United States and Canada, and in semi-official circles it is believed to portend early consideration of a similar compact between the United States and Newfoundland."

"Those who are interested in securing a reciprocal agreement with the United States point out that Newfoundland has much more to offer in the matter of fish and fishing privileges than has Canada."

"The unequalled bait supply, the fact that Newfoundland, because of its remoteness, would not send nearly so much to the American markets, and the fact that so much of the colony's capital is cured in a fashion unsuitable for American markets, are mentioned as reasons why such a compact would be less likely to arouse opposition in fish centres than the proposed agreement with Canada."

"When the fishery negotiations, which were commenced at Washington some time ago, are resumed it is now thought probable that the matter of reciprocity may be taken up."

A notable circumstance in connection with the proposed reciprocity treaty with Canada is the fact that while Canada 20 years ago opposed Newfoundland making a fishery treaty with America regardless of Canada, Canada is now adopting the same policy as regards Newfoundland."

Should Accept the Inevitable.

The fishermen of Gloucester had the flags of their vessels at half mast yesterday, to show their dissatisfaction in President Taft's message to Congress, making fish free. It is a strange position to take, for the herring from Newfoundland has been brought here free of duty for years, in American vessels, manned principally by Nova Scotia and Newfoundlanders. Perhaps the captains also object to the Canadian license fee of \$1. We would advise that the inevitable be accepted, and like a dose of medicine, gulp it down, for we must have free fish now or in the near future.—New York Fishing Gazette.

Gen. Stopford of Beverly Thinks Reciprocity Would Benefit Gloucester.

Gen. William Stopford of Beverly evidently thinks that reciprocal relations between Canada and this country would be beneficial to this city.

Gen. Stopford has been engaged in the fish business for more than 40 years, having been in all branches of the business from sending out his own fleet to preparing the fish for country-wide distribution, and in retailing in stores in Beverly, Salem and other places. He is regarded also as one of the best posted men in all that pertains to the fish trade in the country.

"I believe that it will be a good thing for Gloucester," he said yesterday, "and that it will bring back the times when one could not get a wharf in that city and when Gloucester's fleet was the largest in the country. From 1872 until 1882 Gloucester boomed and the fleet numbered close to 500 sail."

"With free fish Gloucester has a chance to boom its business as a distributing point, and to make it the biggest salt fish port in the country, if not in the world. It will mean that firms who engage in business in that city can secure the green fish, cure it, handle it and put it in shape for distribution."

It will mean that more firms will engage in business there and instead of a few combinations the city will have many independent firms.

"Since 1882 the fleet from Gloucester has gradually dwindled until today it is not more than a third as large as during the years of free trade. There will be no Gloucester firms going to Nova Scotia to do business—the business will come to Gloucester and Gloucester is in a position to take advantage of it."

"Some of the firms which are sending out their own vessels from Gloucester are against free trade; on the other hand, there are those who do not have vessels, who will welcome the change. It will mean more fish to handle and will mean that Gloucester will be the great market. It will mean that there will be more concerns going into business to develop a trade which today extends all over the world."

"Gloucester is a natural centre for this business. Its name as a fishing port is known the world over, and Gloucester products will be given a far wider sale, a fact that will make it expedient, and also the best of good business for fish firms to locate there."

"There is the finest opportunity in the world offered in Gloucester for the extension of its trade and I firmly believe that if the opportunity is met in the right way, free fish will mean the dawning of a new era of prosperity for that city."

Portland Fish Dealers Favor Free Trade in Fish.

It would appear, in the light of recent action, that some of the Portland fish dealers, or two firms, to be exact, had set themselves up as judges of the feeling of entire fishing interest of New England on the reciprocity measure, or the fish clauses of the same. And not only that, but they tell the president of the United States that they believe their sentiment is the sentiment of practically all New England, barring Gloucester. They telegraphed the president. Here's the message:

Portland, Me., Jan. 27, 1911.

William H. Taft, President United States:

Accept congratulations on stand you have taken relative to free trade in fish between this country and Canada. Believe our sentiment expresses the views of the great majority of the fishing interests of Maine, and we might say New England, outside of Gloucester. The scarcity of fish and the increased demand in our judgment demands no other course.

J. W. TREFETHEN,
LORD BROS. CO.

That is the telegram that was sent by the largest fresh and salt fish dealers in Maine from Portland to Washington. It represents in brief the sentiment of all the Portland dealers, says the Portland Press.

Montreal Board of Trade Opposed to Reciprocity Agreement.

The Board of Trade of Montreal is opposed to the proposed reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada, and by a vote of 60 to 44, at a meeting yesterday, adopted resolutions against the proposed measure.

The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"We hereby record the unalterable opposition of this board to the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, which treaty would involve the country in dangers not yet fully realized, and we consider the government should first ascertain the opinion of the whole country on this question and receive a definite mandate thereon before committing it to a change so revolutionary as this reversal of its entire policy, threatening not only the trade, but also the more vital interests of Canada as a nation."

A committee composed of the members of the council and a number of leading members of the board was appointed to wait upon the government and place the resolution before it.

Greatest Good of the Greatest Number.

The opinion of Gloucester seems to be very emphatic against the removal of all protection on fish, and Cape Ann naturally proposes to fight the issue to the last ditch. There is apparently some difference of views even at Gloucester as to the removal of duty on fresh fish alone, for it is recalled that under the provisions of the Washington treaty from 1872 to 1884 fresh fish was duty free, and it was during that period that Gloucester had its greatest expansion and prosperity. The removal of duty on cured and prepared fish is

"Gloucester's Familiar Wail."

For us to obstruct trade with Canada and for Canada to obstruct trade with us, is flying in the face of nature. It may be said that human blunders have put asunder those whom Providence had intended to join. The politicians will oppose the reciprocity treaty, only to find themselves opposed to the people who are the consumers on both sides the border. In Canada the opposition will be dealt with summarily. The Dominion Premier already has shown the iron hand in the velvet glove, and his career has shown that he is sufficiently agile to meet any emergency presented by this thorny question. He is a free trader by conviction and was elected on a platform of that character.

It is different in the United States, and the situation will need to be treated by our administration with boldness and firmness. New England has voted for reciprocity, but the representatives of New England are protesting. Gloucester's familiar wail is heard that it will be ruined if its profit on fish caught in foreign waters is reduced by even so much as a fraction of a cent a pound. Gloucester must be told that thousands eat fish for each Gloucester fisherman, and that the interests of the fish-eaters must prevail, even in the improbable contingency that Gloucester fishermen will suffer all they fear. A like course must be taken toward the Western insurgents who bellowed for tariff reform on the products of the Eastern manufacturers, and who now may bellow again against any concessions in the duties on their natural products.—New York Times.

Free Fish and Gloucester.

What is most needed, in the present discussion of free fish and the Gloucester industry is an array of facts. The public is almost entirely in the dark. Its sentiments are, accordingly, either born of prejudice or uncertain. It need hardly be explained that this part of the country is opposed to anything that would wipe out the Gloucester fishing industry. On the other hand, the consumer notes the upward course of prices for things to eat, including codfish, and is inclined to consult his selfish interests, very much as the Gloucester fisherman or dealer consults his. If the issue is to be settled simply on the basis of selfish interest, there can hardly be successful opposition to free fish. We may believe that selfishness is to be decently tempered by broader considerations of equity and honorable dealing. Here seems to be an excellent opportunity for the tariff board to accumulate facts for presentation in connection with the reciprocity idea and the clause for free fish, if there is such a clause. In the absence of any illuminating facts, in the absence of any information except ex parte statements, the public may withhold its judgment as to the merits of the controversy.—Boston Advertiser.

A Fact to Consider.

Gloucester, of course, will see nothing but blue ruin in the proposed reciprocity arrangement with Canada. But let Gloucester consider a fact or two.

That same entry, "fish of all kinds," was in the free list of the Canadian reciprocity treaty of 1855 and the treaty lasted down to 1866.

During that period of "ruin" to Gloucester's chief industry, or from 1855 to 1870, the city increased over 70 per cent in population, against only about 40 per cent, in the previous 15 years.

And how stands the reckoning for the past 15 years under so-called protection to the fish industry?

Gloucester has actually declined in population—having now only 24,398, against 28,211 in 1895!—Springfield Republican.

Feb. 1.

Nova Scotia Codfish Sales.

The last cargo of dry salt cod to be sold at Lunenburg, N. S., this season, was last week, when 1500 quintals of sch. Evelyn Miller was disposed of at \$6.50 per quintal, which was considered a record price at this season.

**MORE HERRING
FARES ARRIVE.****BRITISH STEAMER ALSO BRINGS
CODFISH FROM CAPE BRE-
TON PORT.**

The arrivals at this port today are five vessels, including schs. Ralph L. Hall and Veda M. McKown, from Bay of Islands, N. F., the former with a cargo of salt and frozen herring and the latter with salt herring and cured cod and schs. Dauntless and Lucinda I. Lowell, also from Bay of Islands, with salt and frozen herring, and the British steamer Scotsburn, with a cargo of 25,000 pounds of salt cod.

The shore boats remain snuggled up at the berths at various wharves, unable to get out so there is a great scarcity of fresh fish here and which is liable to be during the remainder of the week.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Dauntless Bay of Islands, N. F., 200 bbls. salt herring 100 bbls. pickled herring, 300 lbs. frozen herring.

Sch. Veda M. McKown, Bay of Islands, N. F., 100,000 lbs. salt cod, 70,000 lbs. frozen herring, 200 bbls. salt herring.

Sch. Ralph L. Hall, Bay of Islands, N. F., 1200 lbs. salt herring, 100 bbls. pickled herring, 300 bbls. frozen herring.

Steamer Scotsburn, Lake Harbor, C. B., 415,000 lbs. salt cod.

Sch. Senator, Grand Bank, via Portland.

Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell, Bay of Islands, N. F., 600 bbls. frozen herring, 60 bbls. pickled herring.

Sch. Leo, shore.

Sch. Stranger, shore.

Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Lizzie P. Stanley, haddocking.

Sch. Galatea, haddocking.

Sch. Victor and Ethan, haddocking.

Sch. Mabel Bryson, haddocking.

Sch. Yankee, haddocking.

Sch. A. C. Newhall, haddocking.

Sch. Clara G. Silva, haddocking.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, haddocking.

Sch. Mary E. Silveira, haddocking.

Sch. Walter P. Goularte, haddocking.

Sch. Emily Sears, haddocking.

Sch. Rita A. Viator, haddocking.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, haddocking.

Sch. Mary E. Cooney, haddocking.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, haddocking.

Sch. Emily Cooney, haddocking.

Sch. Jeannette, haddocking.

Sch. Alice, haddocking.

Sch. Harriett, haddocking.

Sch. Georgia, haddocking.

Sch. Pontiac, haddocking.

Sch. Manomet, haddocking.

Sch. Mettacomett, pollock seining.

Steamer Nomad, pollock seining.

Steamer Bethulia, pollock seining.

Steamer Bessie M. Dugan, pollock seining.

Sch. Margie Smith, pollock seining.

Sch. Carrie C., Georges.

Feb. 1.

PORTLAND FISH NOTES.

The Portland Press says that on Monday one more trip of halibut in a Gloucester vessel was landed there, when sch. Senator, Capt. Adelbert Nickerson, came in to dispose of her fare. The trip was bought by Fred H. Harty of the New England Fish Co. for 15 cents a pound for whites and 13 cents a pound for grays.

Last week proved to be the biggest of the season as far as fish arrivals at Portland were concerned. It was estimated that fully 300,000 pounds of fresh fish were landed and 83,000 pounds of halibut in addition to about 50,000 pounds of salt fish.

Feb. 1.

Sharks Can Drown.

That sharks drown when held by a hook is declared by Capt. Frank Watt. Last Friday Levi George, while hauling trawls, brought a 12-foot shark to the surface. It weighed about 400 pounds and was "dead as a door nail," as George put it in describing the occurrence. The trawl had been out over night and the shark in struggling to escape, ruined about \$7 worth of gear. The carcass was brought to T wharf.

Feb. 1.

Newfoundland Fish Notes.

Herring is now reported scarce in and around the vicinity of Placentia bay, N. B. Up to Friday last the fish were fairly plentiful, but since then seemed to have disappeared entirely. At present the sch. Ionia is at St. Lawrence loading salt bulk and frozen herring for a Canadian or American port, and the Hispaniola, as previously referred to, is securing a load in Fortune bay and is trying to get away for Gloucester with her cargo as early as possible.

The steamer Fogata, which arrived at St. John's last week from North had on board 4300 quintals of dry cod and 500 barrels of pickled herring.

Good Halibut Fare.

Capt. Adelbert Nickerson, of sch. Senator, which landed her fare of fresh halibut at Portland, made a fine stock of \$3884.43. The crew shared for the short trip of less than four weeks, \$88.13 each. But some who had hand-line fish caught from deck, shared over \$100. This is the second largest trip made in the fresh halibut fishery since the advent of the new year.

Halibut at Portland.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream is at Portland today with 20,000 pounds of halibut the fare being unsold at noon.

Feb. 2.

HERRING AND POLLOCK FARES.

ONLY THREE ARRIVALS WITH FISH AT THIS PORT THIS MORNING.

Only three arrivals are reported here today, the steamer Nomad with 20,000 pounds of pollock; sch. Grace Otis with 30,000 pounds of pollock, and sch. Aloha from Bay of Islands, N. F., with 160,000 pounds of frozen herring and 680 barrels of salt herring.

Capt. McInnis of the latter craft reports very rough weather on the home passage, but did not meet with any material damage.

The shore fishermen did not go out yesterday, so they have no fish for disposal.

The easterly snow storm today will prevent the shore fleet from going out, all of the boats which went out last night returning early this forenoon.

Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

The arrivals and receipts in detail are:

Sch. Aloha, Bay of Islands, N. F., 680 bbls. salt herring, 160,000 lbs. frozen herring.

Steamer Nomad, shore, 20,000 lbs. fresh pollock.

Sch. Grace Otis, shore, 30,000 lbs. pollock.

Sch. Waldo L. Stream, via Portland.

Sch. Marlon E. Turner, shore.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, shore.

Sch. Manomet, shore.

Sch. Mary E. Silveira, shore.

Sch. Emily Cooney, shore.

Sch. Viking, shore.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.

Sch. Buena, shore.

Sch. Mary DeCosta, shore.

Sch. Metacomet, shore.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.

Sch. Galatea, shore.

Sch. A. C. Newhall, shore.

Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, shore.

Sch. Georgia, shore.

Sch. Carrie C., returned.

Today's Fish Market.

Bay of Islands salt herring, \$4.12 1-2 per bbl., Bonne Bay salt herring, \$3.62 1/2 per bbl., pickled herring \$5 per bbl.

Eastern deck handline salt cod, \$5.55 per cwt.; for large \$5 for mediums and \$5 for snappers.

Bank halibut 14 3-4 cts. per lb. for white, 11 cts. for gray, with the heads on.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2.

Salt haddock, \$2 per cwt.

Salt hake, \$2 per cwt.

Salt pollock, \$2 per cwt.

Splitting prices for fresh fish:

Codfish, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$1.80; snappers, 80c.

Cusk, large, \$1.75 per cwt.; medium \$1.30; snappers, 50c.

Haddock, \$1.30 per cwt.; hake, \$1.30 per cwt.; dressed pollock, \$1.30 per cwt.; round pollock, \$1.20 per cwt.

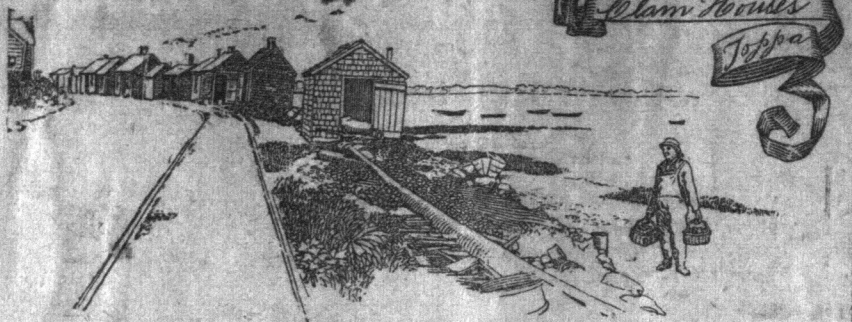
Fishing Fleet Movements.

Sch. John Hays Hammond arrived at Liverpool on Monday and cleared for the fishing ground.

Feb. 2.

IS THE CLAM DISAPPEARING?

Feb. 2.



THE CLAM SHANTIES AT NEWBURYPORT.

In the background, where the boats lay, is a portion of the once productive flats, but which are now without clams. They offer a fertile field for clam cultivation.

Fruitful Subject of Debate for Those Who Are Interested in the Business.

State Desires to Seed the Flats and the Experiment is Worth Trying.

At a recent meeting in this city, John J. Pew took occasion to refer to the advantage of reseeding the barren clam flats of Cape Ann and again bringing them to a state of productivity, where they would do the clam-mers of Cape Ann some good and at the same time furnish food for the people.

This question is agitating other communities as well. In a recent issue the Newburyport News took occasion to say, in reference to the suggestion of the state fish and game commission along this line:

"Is the clam business of Newburyport dying out?"

There are plenty who are willing to argue that it is, while there are many others who argue that there are just as many clams as ever.

We are inclined to the former opinion, however, and in that ground take the figures of shipments from this city for one year now, as compared with a few years ago. This shows a falling off in the amount of bivalves sent out from Newburyport, and this would either indicate a lessening supply or a fewer people digging. As there is no claim that the latter is the situation it must follow that there are fewer clams.

If the flats are being depleted of their natural supply of clams, what is to be done for the future?

The News has never advocated any movement which it believed to be detrimental to the interests of Newburyport or anybody of people in it, so when we suggest the possibility that there may be merit in the suggestion of the state fish and game commission that the flats of this city and other localities be seeded in order to conserve the clam supply, we shall have to ask that we be given credit for sincerity of motive, even though there may be many who will disagree with us upon this important question.

We can see no reason why the thousands of acres of fruitful flats all over the state should be allowed to come to barrenness just because of some

Bugaboo That a Trust is to Gobble Them Up

when they are cultivated. A trust does not gobble a farm when it is cultivated by the hand of man, we see no reason why a trust should absorb a clam farm if that should come into existence. We rather think that the fears along this line are idle, and that the clam-mers of this section and other sections of the state are taking bad advice when they are led to oppose so strenuously this movement on the part of the state.

Surely it is far better that the experiment should be tried than that the flats should go to ruin, and the clams exterminated. There is no profit in the latter condition surely, and even the wildest imagination regarding trust control could not prophesy such a condition as that where the cultivated flats would not do good for somebody, either to the man who was employed in the cultivation, the people who controlled or in the lower prices for the food caused by a plentiful supply.

It seems a great pity that with so many thousand acres of flats throughout the state open to clam cultivation,

there could not be something done to increase the supply, when the only objection which is being offered is a tangible fear of something which may not happen.

This objection, in the first place, has to depend for its success, upon the premise that the state fish and game commission is furthering legislation which will be to the disadvantage of the people. This, we think, is rather presumptuous. There has never been much evidence that the commission is so constituted that it desires to interfere with any of the rights of the citizens of the state, but the commission is likely to regard a question of this magnitude in a little broader light than some private individuals do, and regard the interests of the state as a whole rather than to direct attention to a few people in it.

Again it does seem possible that this question of seeding the flats might be so managed by the commission and the local communities where the flats are located as to do the

Greatest Good to the Greatest Number,

both digger and consumer, and that the trust fear, which we think is largely bugaboo, could be entirely removed.

Whether or not the course suggested by the state commission would be detrimental to the individual clammer and whether or not there is any danger of trust control, may be determined in part by the experience down on the South shore, where licenses were granted for the digging of oysters, for the purpose of saving the supply from the danger of reckless and indiscriminate digging, which has brought the clam business to its present ragged condition.

Joshua A. Nickerson, chairman of the selectmen of the town of Chatham, writing to a clammer of this city, says:

"Chatham has been benefitted by the granting of oyster licenses, economically and otherwise."

The same testimony comes from Frank E. Peck, chairman of the board of selectmen of Wareham. Mr. Peck says:

"There are in force in this town approximately 175 licenses to plant, grow and dig oysters at all times of the year. The trust has not troubled this town. Without a doubt the licensing of ground has been a benefit to all concerned. Some \$50,000 is the annual value of oysters shipped to market. License has saved the beds from extermination."

This is important testimony. It indicates not only that

License Has Saved the Oyster Beds of the South Shore

from extermination, a condition which threatens the Newburyport flats, but that no trust has bothered anybody down there, a fact which is a good argument against this bugaboo of trust control.

In the town of Wellfleet, according to the chairman of the board of selectmen, licenses have done the business good. It has placed it upon a stable foundation, added to the taxable value of the town, and makes a steady output of \$400 a week in the town. No trust bothers them there, nor has there been any intimation of such a thing.

If this is the way in which licensing